

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 1.

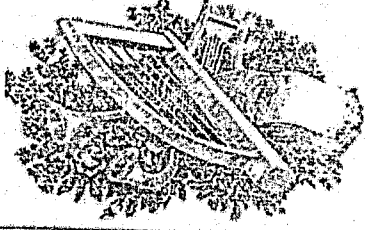
PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1834.

NUMBER 41

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in ad-
vance.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
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POETRY.

(From the London Athenaeum.)

THE WIND IN THE WOODS.

'Tis a pleasant sight in a vernal day,
When shadow and sun divide the heaven,
To watch the south wind wake up for play;
Not on the sea where ships are riven,
Not on the mountain, mid rain and storm,
But when the earth is sunny and green and warm.
O woodland wind, how I love to see
Thy beautiful strength in the forest tree!
Lord of the oak, that seems lord of the wild,
Thou art shaking thy crown and thousand arms
With the ease of a spirit, the glee of a child,
And the pride of a woman that knows her charms;
And the poplar bends like a merchant's mast,
His leaves, though they fall not, are fluttering fast;
And the beech, and the lime, and the ash-crowned hill
Stirs to the core at thy wandering will.
The pines that appear themselves dark and tall,
Black knights of the forest so stately and old,
They must bow their heads when they hear thy call,
Aye, bow like the lily, those horsemen bold;
And every tree of the field and bower,
Or single in strength, or many in power,
Quiver and thrill from the leaf to the stem,
For the unseen wind is master of them.
It is gallant play, for the sun is bright,
And the rivulet sings a merry song;
The grain in the meadow waves dark and light
As the trees fling shade, or the breeze is strong.
And over the hills, where rocky or green,
Troops of noon day ghosts are seen;
The lovely shadows of lowlier clouds,
With the gleam of the mountains amongst their crowns,
The birds as they fly scarce use their wings,
They are borne upon those of the wind to-day;
And their plumage is ruffled, like all green things,
And flowers, and streams, by his noisy play,
One hour—and valley, and wood, and hill,
May be smiling and shining all bright and still;
Not a wave, not a leaf, not a spray in motion,
Or all which now looks like a vernal ocean,
Beautiful that—yet I love to see
Thy strength, O wind, in the forest tree!

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

A Good Story.

One seldom hears a good story now-a-days;
the following is not bad. A year or two ago
there came to the Lion at a pleasant travel-
ling, bustling, great-coated, commercial traveler
sort of body. "Well, landlord, what have you
got, rump steak, eh? oyster sauce, eh? bottle
sherry, good, eh? send 'em up." Dinner was
served, the wine despatched, and a glass of
brandy and water comfortably settled the din-
ner.
'Waiter,' said the traveler, coolly, and dis-
passionately wiping his mouth with a napkin,
'Waiter, I am awkwardly situated.
'Sir,' said the waiter, 'expecting a love-letter.
'I cannot pay you.'
'Sorry for that sir; I must call master.'
(Enter Landlord.)
'My good sir, you see this is rather awkward
—good dinner! capital dinner! famous wine!
glorious grog! but no cash.'
The landlord looked black.
'Pay next time—often come this road—
done nothing to-day—good house yours—a
great deal in the bill way.'
'The landlord looked blue.
'No difference to you of course?—pleasant
house here—plenty of business—happy to take
your order—long credit—good bills.'
'There is my bill, sir—prompt payment.'
'Sir, I tell you I will call and pay you in three
weeks from this time exactly, for I shall have
to pass this road again.'
'None of that, sir—it won't do with me—pay
me money, or I'll kick you out.'
The stranger remonstrated—the landlord
kicked him out.
'You will repent this,' said the stranger.
The landlord did repent it. Three weeks
after that day, punctual to his word, the stran-
ger re-entered the Lion Inn—the landlord look-
ed very foolish—the stranger smiled, and held
out his hand—'I've come to pay you my score,
as I promised.'
The landlord made a thousand apologies for
his rudeness. 'So many swindlers about, there's
no knowing whom to trust. Hoped the gen-
tleman would pardon him.'
'Never mind, landlord; but come, let's have
some dinner together—let us be friends—
What have ye got, eh?—a couple of boiled

fowls, eh?—nice little ham of your own curing?
good! greens from your own garden? famous!
—bottle of sherry and two bottles of port; Wait-
er; this is excellent.'

Dinner passed over, the landlord hopped &
nobbed with the stranger—they passed a pleas-
ant afternoon. The landlord retired to attend
to his avocations—the stranger finished his
comforter of brandy and water, and addressed
the waiter—
'Waiter, what is to pay?'

'Two pounds ten shillings and three pence,
sir, including the former account.'
'And a crown for yourself?'

'Makes two pounds twelve shillings and nine
pence, sir, said the waiter.
'Say two pounds thirteen shillings!' said the
stranger, with a benevolent smile, 'and call in
your master.'

[Enter landlord, smiling and hospitable.]
'Sorry you are going so soon, sir.'

The stranger merely said, with a fierce look,
'I owed you seventeen and sixpence three
weeks ago, and you kicked me out of your house
for it.'

The landlord began to apologize.

'No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and
sixpence, and you kicked me out of your house
for it. I now owe you two pounds thirteen
shillings, and (quietly turning aside his count-
enance) you must pay yourself in a check on the
same bank—for I have no money now.'

From the Lowell Times.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MARRIED MAN.
Mr. Editor.—Are you fond of children?
If so, I can supply you with any number from
one to half a dozen. For my own part I al-
ways detested them. I abominate—

* * * * *

And the whining school-boy, with his satch-
el,

And shining morning face, —

makes my eyes shine with superlative horror,
save me from a school-boy's pranks, mischiefs,
and importunity, I say. I have always hated
children—when a child myself, I hated my fel-
lows, and have cleared from my paternal roof
like a culprit from punishment, when I have
heard my brothers and sisters piping it. And
this aversion—

'Grow with my growth, and strengthen'd with
my strength.'

I recollect once when a bachelor (would I
were one now), I boarded with a widow lady,
whose only legacy from her late husband was
a half a dozen girls, all below the age of twelve.
Their duets, solos, cantatas, and chorusses,
would have drowned the voice of any Signora
Catalina, or Madam Malibran in creation. One
day I broke in upon that juvenile concert,
suddenly protesting that unless these exhibitions
of the power of their voices were suspended, I
would instantly quit the house. Only think,
Mr. Editor, there were but nine of the nuses,
and that number has been sufficient to set the
world crazy, but poor I alone was obliged to
endure six tormentors! How I ever came to
be married, I do not know, and I know, I know;
I don't. But to the six. Their mother apolo-
gized for them, saying,—"La, Mr.—we were
all girls once, and children must have their
ways." The fact that we were "all girls
once," made me smile, and Madam, perceiving
my returned good humor, said—"I know
how to bear with children, and when you be-
come a father, so will you!"

"Be become a father! let me die first," ex-
claimed I horrified. But, alas, the anticipation
was nothing to the reality—the consummation
I so devoutly deprecated, I have witnessed—
shudder while I write it—I am daily addressed
by half a dozen tormentors, collectively and sepa-
rately, as "Pa!" Ten years experience has
put to test the question whether I can bear with
children or not. I have held my peace till this
26th day of October, 1833, and now I will lay
before the public my complaint—I can be si-
lent no longer. This forenoon I left my sitting
room for fifteen minutes, leaving my tribe of
Gad in possession. On my return I found a
bonfire kindled at the bottom of one of my
chairs, and one corner of my carpet enclosed
with a miniature stone wall, within which wall
were—half a dozen toads! I felt too angry
to speak—and proceeded to extinguish the fire,
which I had hardly done, when a lengthened
howl, like that of a Siberian wolf, came from
the closet. I opened the door, and a mangy
cur, yelping, with a bound, bolted between my
legs, and overturned child No. 6; run against
child No. 5—and skulked beneath the table—
'How come this dog here?' cried I, in a voice
of thunder. "I put him there, Pa," said John.
'I'm going to keep him there till he is wanted!'
'The devil you are,' said I—and in a moment
the dog's ear was turning sunwards between
the window and the street. The dog
disposed of, I proceeded in like manner to ex-
tinct the toads, the whole six of my blessings re-
monstrating in tones from that of an infant to a
sturdy boy of nine. "My cows, Pa, my cows,
we're playing keep cows, and them toads are
make b'lieve cows!"

But through the window they went instant,

Sudden there rose as wild a yell,
And all the fiends from heaven that fell
Had raised the banner cry of—

I dare not write it, but the noise of Pandemo-
nium could not have been worse than that raised
by my six "pledges," upon the ejection of their
make believe cows from my premises.

'Mr.—I'm sure you need not make
such a fuss because the children play a little.'

'Good—' cried I, "do you imagine I will
permit my carpet to be made a cow pasture
of?" She went off rather sullenly, and I more
so, for after hunting up a basket, I had employ-
ment until dinner time, in carrying off the stone-
wall.

O wretched man that I am. While I am
writing this, my neighbor is complaining,—"Mr.—
your boy, John, has broken one of my
windows!" Before he gets the door closed
one of my juvenile choir has struck up a dis-
mal tune in the back yard, wife flies to the re-
scue with another in her arms—and a rustling,
bumping, thundering noise calls me to the foot
of the stairs, to pick up another who descen-
ded them every way but on his feet; a fourth is
beating the "Devil's tattoo" on the tin-kitchen,
with the shovel and tongs—a fifth is stoning the
pigeon-house—a sixth has stolen to-day's pa-
per to cut up for a kite—and a seventh—thank
God, there is not a seventh, if there were I
would bowstring the lot.

Mr. Editor, the conclusion of the whole mat-
ter is this, if you do not take some of my live-
stock off my hands, I will bind them to the pa-
rish, sell them to the gypsies, transport them to
Botany Bay—or what is worse than either, put
them in a Boarding School!

POZ.

CHAPTER FROM THE NOTE BOOK
OF A DECEASED LAWYER.

In the year 17—, John Smith was indicted
for the willful murder of Henry Thompson.

The case was one of a most extraordinary na-
ture, and the interest excited by it was almost
unparalleled. The accused was a gentleman
of considerable property, residing upon his own
estate, in an unfrequented part of —shire.

A person supposed to be an entire stranger to
him, had, late in a summer day, requested and
obtained shelter and hospitality for the night.

He had, it was supposed, after taking some slight
refreshment, retired to bed in perfect health,
requesting to be awakened at an early hour the
following morning. When the servant ap-
pointed to call him entered his room for that pur-
pose, he was found in his bed, perfectly dead;
and from the appearance of the body, it was
obvious he had been so for many hours.—There
was not the slightest mark of violence on his
person, and the countenance retained the same
expression which it had borne during life.

Great consternation was, of course, excited by
this discovery, and inquiries were immediately
made—first, as to who the stranger was—and
secondly, how he met with his death. Both
were unsuccessful. As to the former, no infor-
mation could be obtained—no clue discovered
to lead to the knowledge either of his name, his
person, or his occupation. He had arrived on
horseback, and was seen passing through a
neighboring village about an hour before he
reached the house where his existence was so
mysteriously terminated, but no further traces
could be obtained. Beyond this all was con-
jecture.

Two months after the death of the stranger,
a gentleman arrived at the place, impressed
with the belief that it was his brother, and seek-
ing for information either to confirm or refute
his suspicions. The horse and the clothes of the
unfortunate man still remained, and were
instantly recognized; one other test there was,
though it was uncertain whether that would lead
to any positive conclusion—the exhumation of
the body. The test was tried, and although
decomposition had gone rapidly, yet enough re-
mained to identify the body, which the brother
did most satisfactorily. As soon as it was
known that there was a person authorized by
relationship to the deceased to inquire into the
cause of his death, and if it should appear out-
erwise than natural, to take steps to bring to ju-
stice those who had been concerned in it, the re-
ports which had been previously floating idly
about, and circulated without having any dis-
tinct object, were collected in one channel, and
poured into his ear. What these reports were,
and what they amounted to, it is not necessary
here to mention; suffice it to say, that the
brother laid before the magistrates of the district
such evidence as induced them to commit Mr.
Smith to jail, to take his trial for the willful
murder of Henry Thompson. As it was deem-
ed essential to the attainment of justice, to keep
secret the examination of the witnesses who
were produced before the magistrates, all the
information of which the public were in posses-
sion before the trial took place, was that which
I have here narrated.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his
case to the jury in a manner that indicated ve-
ry little expectation of a conviction. The de-
ceased Henry Thompson was a jeweller, resi-
ding in London, wealthy, and in considerable
business; and, as was the custom of his time,

in the habit of personally conducting his prin-
cipal transactions with foreign merchants with
whom he traded. He had traveled much, in
the course of his business, in Germany and
Holland; and was to meet at Hull a trader of
large purchase, that he had left London a month
before his death. It would be proved by the
landlord of the inn where he had resided, that
he and his correspondent had been there; and
a wealthy jeweller of the town, well acquainted
with both parties, had seen Mr. Thompson after
the departure of the Dutchman, and could
speak positively to there being then in his pos-
session jewels of large value, and gold, and cer-
tain bills of exchange, the parties to which he
could describe. This was on the morning of
Thompson's departure from Hull, on his return
to London, and was on the day but one pre-
ceding that on which he arrived at the house
of the prisoner. What had become of him in
the interval could not be ascertained; nor was
the prisoner's house situated in the road which
he ought to have taken.

He had not been seen, from the time of his
leaving Hull, until he reached the village next
adjoining Smith's house, and through which he
passed without even a momentary halt. He
was seen to alight at Smith's gate, and the next
morning was discovered dead in his bed. He
(the counsel) now came to the extraordinary
part of the case. It would be proved beyond
the possibility of a doubt, that the deceased
died by poison—poison of a most subtle
nature, most active in its operations, and pos-
sessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of
leaving no external mark by which its presence
could be detected. The ingredients of which
it was composed were of so sedate a nature,
that, instead of the body on which it had been
used exhibiting any contortions, or marks of
suffering, it left upon the features nothing but
the calm and placid quiet of repose. Its effects,
and indeed its very existence, were but recent-
ly known in this country, though it had for
some time been used in other nations of Europe
and it was supposed to be a discovery of the
German chemists, and to be produced by a
powerful distillation of the seed of the wild
cherry tree, so abundant in the Black Forest.

The prisoner's family consisted only of him-
self, a housekeeper, and one man servant.—
The man-servant slept in an out house adjoin-
ing the stable, and did so on the night of Thomp-
son's death. The prisoner slept at one end of
the house, and the housekeeper at the other,
joining the housekeeper's. It would be proved
by a person who happened to be passing by the
house on the night in question, about three
hours after midnight, that he had been induced
to remain and watch, from having his attention
excited by the circumstance, then very unusual,
of a light moving about the house at that late
hour. That person would state, most positive-
ly that he could distinctly see a figure, holding
a light, go from the room in which the prisoner
slept, into the housekeeper's room; that two
persons then came out of the housekeeper's
room, and the light disappeared for a minute.
Whether the two persons went into Thompson's
room, he could not see as the window of that
room looked another way; but in about a minute
they returned, passed quite along the house,
to Smith's room again, and in about five min-
utes the light was extinguished, and he saw it
no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the mag-
istrates had committed Smith; and singularly
enough since his commitment, the housekeeper
had been missing, nor could any trace of her
be discovered. Within the last week the wit-
ness who saw the light, had been more particu-
larly examined; and in order to refresh his
memory, he had been placed at dark in the very
spot where he had stood on that night, and
another person was placed with him. The
whole scene as he had described it was acted
over again; but it was utterly impossible, from
the cause above mentioned, to ascertain when
the light disappeared, whether the parties had
gone into Thompson's room. As if, however,
to throw still deeper mystery over this extraor-
dinary transaction, the witness persisted in ad-
ding a new feature to his former statement—
that after the person had returned with the light
into Smith's room, and before it was extinguish-
ed, he had twice perceived some dark object
to intervene between the light and the window,
almost as large as the surface of the window it-
self, and which he described by saying, it ap-
peared as if a door had been placed before the
light. Now, in Smith's room there was nothing
which could account for this appearance; his
bed was in a different part, and there was
neither cupboard nor press in the room, which,
but for the bed, was entirely empty; the room
in which he dressed being at a distance beyond
it. He would state only one fact more, (said
the learned counsel) and he had done his duty;
it would be for the jury to do theirs. Within a
few days there had been found in the prisoner's
house, the stopper of a small bottle of a very
singular description; it was apparently not of
English manufacture, and was described, by the
medical men as being of the description used
by chemists to preserve those liquids which are
most likely to lose their virtue by exposure to
the air. To whom it belonged or to what use

it had been applied, there was no evidence to
show.

I need not detail the evidence that was given
for the prosecution; it amounted in substance,
to that which the counsel stated; nor was it
varied in any particular. The stopper was pro-
duced, and proved to be found in the house;
but no attempt was made to trace it to the pris-
oner's possession or even knowledge.

When the case was closed, the learned Judge
addressed the counsel for the prosecution, said
he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence
to call upon the prisoner for his defence; and
if the jury were of the same opinion, they would
at once stop the case. Upon this observation
from the Judge, the jury turned round for a mo-
ment, and then intimated their acquiescence in
his lordship's views of the evidence. The coun-
sel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of ac-
quittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner
addressed the court. He stated that having
been accused of so foul a crime as murder, and
having had his character assailed by suspicions
of the most affecting nature, that character could
never be cleared by his acquittal upon the ground
that the evidence against him was inconclusive,
without giving him an opportunity of stating his
own case, and calling a witness to counteract
the impressions that had been raised against
him, by explaining those circumstances which
at present appear doubtful. He urged the
learned Judge to permit him to state his case
to the jury, and call his housekeeper, with so
much earnestness, and was seconded so strong-
ly by his counsel, that Lord Mansfield, though
very much against his inclination, and contrary
to his usual habit, gave way and yielded to the
fatal request.

The prisoner then addressed the jury, and
entreated their patience for a short time. He
repeated to them that he never could be satis-
fied to be acquitted, merely because the evi-
dence was not conclusive; and pledged him-
self, in a very short time by the few obser-
vations he should make, and the witness whom
he should call, to obtain their verdict upon
much higher grounds,—upon the impossibility
of his being guilty of this dreadful crime.

One fact, and one only, had been proved, to
which it was possible for him to give an answer
—the fact of his having gone to the bed-room
of his house-keeper the night in question. He
had been subject for many years of his life, to
sudden fits of illness; he had been seized with
one on that occasion, and gone to her to pro-
cure her assistance in fighting a fire. She had
returned with him to his room for the purpose,
he having waited for a minute in the passage
while she put on her clothes, which would ac-
count for the momentary disappearance of the
light; and after she had remained in the room
a few minutes, finding himself better, he dis-
missed her, and retired again to bed, from which
he had risen when he was informed of the death
of his guest. It had been said that after his
committal to prison, his house-keeper had dis-
appeared. He avowed that, finding his en-
emies determined if possible to accomplish his
ruin, he had thought it probable they might
tamper with his servant; he had therefore kept
her out of their way, but for what purpose?
Not to prevent her testimony being given, for
she was now under the care of her solicitor,
and would instantly appear for the purpose of
confirming, as far as she was concerned, the
statement he had just made.

Such was the prisoner's address which pro-
duced a very powerful effect. It was delivered
in a firm and impressive manner, and its sim-
plicity and artlessness gave to it an appearance
of truth. The house-keeper was then put into
the box, and examined by the counsel for the
prisoner. According to the custom at that time
almost universal, of excluding witnesses from
court, until their testimony was required, she
had been kept at a house near at hand, and had
not heard a single word of the trial. She re-
peated, almost in the prisoner's own words, the
story that he had told of his having called her
up, and having accompanied him to his room,
adding that, after leaving him she retired to her
own room, and been awakened by the man-ser-
vant in the morning, with an account of the
traveler's death. She had now to undergo a
cross-examination; and I may as well state
here, that which, though not known to me till
afterwards, will assist the reader in understand-
ing the following scene. The counsel for the
prosecution, had in his own mind, attached
considerable importance to the circumstance
mentioned by the witness who saw the light,
that while the prisoner and the house-keeper
were in the room of the former, something like
a door had intervened between the candle and
the window which was totally irreconcilable
with the appearance of the room when exam-
ined; and had half persuaded himself, that there
must be a secret closet which had escaped the
search of the officers of justice, the opening of
which would account for the appearance allud-
ed to, and the existence of which might discov-
er the property which had so mysteriously dis-
appeared. His object, therefore, was to ob-
tain from the house-keeper (the only person
except the prisoner who could give any clue to
this) such information, as he could get, without
alarming her by any direct inquiry upon the
subject, which, as she could not help seeing its
importance would have led her at once to a

positive denial. After some few important questions, he asked her, in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than to excite distrust:—

During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room, you stated that the candle stood on the table, in the centre of the room?—Yes.

Was the closet, or cupboard or whatever you call it opened once or twice, while it stood there. A pause: no answer.

I will call it to your recollection. After Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet did he shut the door, or did it remain open?

He shut it.

Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle was it?

It was.

Do you recollect how long it was open the last time?

Not above a minute.

The door, when open, would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not. It would.

I forget whether you said the closet was on the right, or left hand side of the window?

The left.

Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening?

None.

Can you speak positively as to the fact? have you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr. Smith open it?

I never opened it myself.

Did you never keep the key?

Never.

Who did?

Mr. Smith always.

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and the effect was almost electrical. A cold damp sweat stood upon his brow, and his face had lost all its color; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequences of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, and by the little importance he had seemed to attach to her statements, that she had been led on by one question to another, till she had told him all that he wanted to know. A medical man was immediately directed to attend her; and during the interval occasioned by this interruption to the proceedings, the solicitor for prosecution left the court. In a short time the gentleman who had attended the witness returned into court, and stated that it was impossible that she could at present resume her place in the box; and suggested that it would be much better to allow her to wait an hour or two. It was now about twelve in the day, and Lord Mansfield, having directed that the jury should be accommodated with a room where they could be kept by themselves, adjourned the court for two hours. The prisoner was taken back to jail, and the witness to an apartment in the jailor's house, and strict orders were given that she should be allowed to communicate with no one, except in presence and hearing of the physician. It was between four and five o'clock when the Judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the house-keeper hers at the witness box; the court in the interval had remained crowded with the spectators, scarce one of whom had left his place, lest during his absence it should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examining counsel then addressed the witness; I have a very few more questions to ask of you; but beware that you answer them truly, for your own life hangs upon a thread.

Do you know this stopper?

I do.

To whom does it belong?

To Mr. Smith.

When did you see it last?

On the night of Mr. Thompson's death.

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution, entered the court, bringing with him upon a tray, a watch, two money-bags, a jewel-case, a pocket-book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having a cork in it; some other materials there were in it, not essential to my story. The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and witness, and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner. A few words will bring my tale to a close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examination of the house-keeper, had discovered the existence of the closet, and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers, and after pulling down part of the wall of the house had detected this important place of concealment. Their search was well rewarded, the whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thompson was found there, amounting in value to some thousand pounds, and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical men pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents, perhaps, the unparalleled instances of a man accused of murder, the evidence against whom was so slight as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal; but who, persisted in calling a witness to prove his innocence, was upon the testimony of that very witness, convicted and executed.

A lady once asked her husband what the difference was between exportation and transportation. "My dear," replied the good natured husband, "there is a difference, & I will endeavor to inform you; suppose you that were exported, I should be transported."

23d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

In the Senate on Monday last, numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

The bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Arkansas to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union upon equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, was taken up.

Mr. Ewing moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Clay was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the place of Mr. Rives.

In the House, the engrossed bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the year 1834, was read a third time, and passed.

The following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Selden, in connexion with the memorial of sundry citizens of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York, came up:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed to consider and report, in form of a bill, a plan for a safe and uniform currency, under the authority of the United States, and that the memorial of the citizens of the county of Oneida be referred to that committee.

The resolution was debated at much length, after which the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Senate were principally occupied with the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, relative to the refusal of the Bank to give up the books, papers and funds relative to the claimants under the act of 1832.

The House, after a debate, which consumed the whole day, recommitted the Revolutionary Commutation bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House took up the resolution offered some time ago, by Mr. Boon, to adjourn the two Houses on the last day of this month, 14 only voting in the negative. He modified it so as to adjourn on Monday, the 16th of June. A motion was made to change the day to Saturday, the 14th—another, to Tuesday the 17th—both failed. There was some conversation about it, but no debate, and the subject went over by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business.

On Wednesday, the Senate received two messages from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

1. Communicating a copy of the Treaty of Commerce between the United States and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, ratified May 11th, 1833.

2. Communicating a copy of the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the two Sicilies.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins, the messages were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After various petitions, the special order of the day, was resumed, being the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, on the President's messages, in reference to the

PENSION FUND.

Mr. Clayton having the floor, commenced a speech in support of the resolution, in reply to Mr. Wright, when, at a quarter past 3 o'clock, without concluding, he gave way to

Mr. Ewing, upon whose motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Mardis, in relation to the deposits of public money with the amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin, came up.

Mr. Gallbraith resumed his remarks in reply to Mr. McKenna, which he continued without concluding, until the hour allotted to morning business had expired.

The residue of the day was occupied upon the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department for 1834.

On Thursday, in the Senate, a message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, transmitting a copy of a Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce between the United States and the Republic of Chili.

Mr. Clayton resumed his argument on the Resolutions of the Judiciary committee on the Pension Agency of the Bank of the U. States, and was followed by Mr. Keane, in reply, when after proceeding a short time, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Boon asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress, by an adjournment of their respective Houses, on Monday the 17th day of June next.

An objection being made, Mr. Boon moved the suspension of the rules, and thereon asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to; yeas 126, nays 23.

Mr. Hardin moved to strike out the 16th of June, and insert the 30th day of June.

The Globe of Friday was put to press before any action was taken upon an amendment.

Argus, May 20.

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, May 6th, 1834.—We have been overwhelmed with dust for a fortnight, but the windows of heaven were opened yesterday, and there was more spouting than in even the case of the late Nantucket memorial. We had a storm yesterday and last night, "most extensive, outrageous and perpendicular;" so that

they had to adjourn the first Monday of May, (a great day here) over till to-day—and a finer day I have rarely experienced. It seems really a pity to talk politics this weather; but for the present that is "my vocation,—no invocation, —Hal." So here goes.

Just to give a specimen of the nonsense circulated for rumors, I will note, that I have seen and heard people silly enough to say they understood the "President was going to resign, and the Speaker too." Such stuff news is made of. As to the Speaker his name has long been connected with the contemplated appointment to England; but Mr. Clay can't vote for him—because the deposits are removed. I know not who will succeed to the Speaker's chair; few or none can fill it better than he. I believe he has given as much satisfaction as it is possible for any man to give in that difficult and arduous situation. Many have been mentioned as very likely to succeed him, should the chair be vacated—which will not probably be till the close of the session; among others, the name Dr. Sutherland, of Pa. is among the most prominent. If he shows the readiness in the chair that he does out of it, I can answer for him he will make a prompt Speaker. He has got a fine voice, and distinct enunciation; and every man is obliged to hear what he says, when he says any thing—and he always says something when he speaks, more especially when he has an opposition man to deal with. He sometimes encounters Mr. Adams—"Greek meets Greek." He and Mr. A. had a 'bout the other day, in which the latter alluded to the Doctor's religion; and when he came to reply, he said that in respect to religion, the gentleman and himself were like a whist party in the nine holes—honors were easy. In rejoining Mr. A. said he thanked the gentleman for what he had said, and what he had not said; the Doctor retorted, that the gentleman need not thank him for what he had not said, but might well thank him for what he had not said. There is much in these encounters of wits, that cannot be described.

Mr. Adams is distinguished by his cutting remarks; and if he is ever foiled, he never shows it; and when he is ever foiled, except by Clay?—and then he was only coiled—he suffered his direct foe to coil his venomous folds around him. It was a bad "precedent," except that it bruised the serpent's head, so that he will never be able to raise it so high as the Presidential Chair.

But let me pass to the Senate. We had an interesting day here—beginning with Dr. Naudin's presenting a prayer for the relief and removal of Dr. Boyd Riley, for the invention of Brimstone Steam Navigation as applied to the human system; it comes under the head of external, not "internal" improvements. Dr. Riley wants to navigate the naval and military forces, as well as the fashionables of the District of Columbia, with his sulphur steam. The subject had been referred to a Military Committee, but they drummed it out of camp. It is now billeted upon a Medical Committee raised this morning for the purpose. If nobody will pay any poor devil of a Sanguedo for heating his poker or raising his brimstone steam, Uncle Sam is called upon incontinently.

And now a word to Mr. Calhoun. He made a speech on the protest; pretty much all precious ideology, except a few facts and fancies for premises, which he kicked behind him, as ambition does his ladder, when he has attained its topmost round. He accused the President of ambition; of removing the Secretary to place another in office to remove deposits; the case had come to the Senate for their approval;—and they had decided his reasons insufficient.

I can tell Mr. Calhoun, the Senate is not Congress, and to Congress only is the Secretary bound to give his reasons; and they have no more right to pass judgment on him without an impeachment from the House, than they have on a Turk. He affected to think this was a great contest—yes, a great one, if the Senate should win; but a small one if they were worsted; as they certainly were to-day.

He said that the President was "unfortunate—blinded by ambition—intoxicated by flattery—dark, lawless, and insatiable ambition." Polk! only think of your prospects, Mr. Calhoun, eighteen years ago; and see who is the most infatuated—who the most blinded by ambition—the most intoxicated with flattery! He then began to talk about the President's coming to the Senate to repeal its "Ordinances!" Why the man is crazy—absolutely distraught—he confessed, the cases were so much alike that he mistook Resolutions for Ordinances. He spoke three quarters of an hour to but little purpose, except that it was to admit that the "Protest had been received, and he could not vote for not receiving it;" he offered some Resolutions, by way of amendment to Mr. Poindexter's.

Mr. Forsyth made a very forcible argument to the Senate, demonstrating, that it was more their honor and privilege to record to the Protest, than attempt to reject it, and offered Resolutions, requiring that a copy of the Protest and the contradictory Resolutions should be transmitted to the several legislatures for their revision and judgment.

Mr. Clay thought this was not in order; the Chair decided against him; and he appealed, and found himself in the minority with only Clayton, Sprague, and Naudin! What a triumph this for Clay's knowledge of parliamentary rules, after twenty years' experience!—Clay was altogether out of temper, at the defeat and disgrace that was likely at last to fall on himself and his Resolutions, which have cost the Nation more than a hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Preston made a short, rancorous speech in the worst taste and worst style, I ever knew him to fall into.

Mr. Webster thought the President had a right to send his Message or Protest—that it could not be refused; that the Senate had in fact received it—that it was received in the parliamentary sense of the term, when it was transmitted to the Senate—and most certainly since it had been read. He said in conclusion, that he thought a "milder course" now the better one; and even were they not bound to receive it, he thought it would be best they should! He has the floor to-morrow on Mr. Forsyth's amendment. I think by his conduct to-day that he has given indications that his route in future will diverge a little from Clay's—"It is time," I think, as Napoleon said, when he first got glimpse of the Kremlin; and if he does not want to undergo a retreat from Russia, he had best not "rob a foot further," as Falstaff says, with the "correlative" of the Puritan.

Reis Effendi.

Washington, May 7th, 1834.—Well! the agony of the Vigs about Poindexter's Resolutions, and the Protest, is over. Clay's Resolutions, debated 4 months, passed on the 28th of March, I think; the Protest was received on the 10th of April, I believe; and after a month's debate, Mr. Poindexter's rejecting Resolutions modified, re-modified, amended, re-amended, have at last passed by a vote of 28 to 16, three of the administration Senators being absent—Messrs. Morris, Robinson, and Kane. The Vigs have only had their first fire, and missed; the minority are a dead shot; they will yet hit the "dignity" of the Vigs under the fifth rib.—But of this hereafter.

Mr. Webster had the floor to-day, and spoke two hours on the subject of the removal of the deposits, and Secretary, and Clay's Resolutions, Poindexter's, and the Protest. He commenced by lamenting the unhappy contest between the Senate and the President, whose distinguished services, well earned honors, and unquestioned honesty, he spoke of in terms of commendation—rather inconsistent with the scope of his argument. It is a little singular that Mr. Webster has hung fire so long on the removal of the deposits, to make rather a bad shot at last with his blunderbuss. His argument was essentially a verbal criticism. He distinguished himself rather as a Zeilus than a Demosthenes, evincing a stronger curiosity to know who wrote the Protest, than ability to refute its positions. What would he have said of General Jackson's generalship at New Orleans, if he had spent his time in trying to find out who drew up Packenham's plan of battle, instead of making preparations to gammon him?

Speaking of the President's responsibility, he said it was only a "responsibility to impeachment;" that there was no responsibility but to the laws; if a Secretary of any of the departments, or a collector offended against the laws, he had no responsibility about it; but he deigned to give no reasons for his dogmas. A man is responsible for his servant's conduct, or his dog's misconduct; but shall the President have the power of nominating and appointing a Secretary (of an important department of the Government) by and with the advice of the Senate, and yet not be in any wise responsible for the discharge of this officer's duty? "Certainly," argues Mr. Webster; "this responsibility belongs to the laws." But is not the President required by the Constitution to "see the laws executed?" Oh yes, says Mr. Webster; but then he cannot direct, or control an officer in the discharge of his duty, and he is only "responsible to be impeached," if he does not see the laws executed—that's all.

"What is public opinion?" asked he, with an air of triumph. "Ours is a government of laws: all popular opinion breaks down governments!" What a magnificent idea! wonder where he caught it? Oh, ah! I recollect—from Mr. Adams—"palsied by the will of our constituents." After noticing one more new, original, primitive, interesting and entertaining sophism, I will leave the orator and his dogmas. He said the bill to re-charter the Bank contained a condition to pay the United States annually \$200,000; and that as the State Banks were paying nothing for the deposits, the government and the people were defrauded of \$200,000 per annum. Did not Mr. Webster know it to be false that this \$200,000 was to be paid for the privilege of having the deposits?—and did he not know that this was a bonus given for the re-charter of the Bank, and that the privilege of receiving the deposits was the consideration for transmitting the Government's money to all parts of the Union? If the people are defrauded of \$200,000 per annum by this course, they are defrauded of 20,000,000 of dollars by the rejection of the petition from Boston, offering this sum for a charter of a new Bank. Suppose we offset our argument, Mr. Webster?

Col. Benton rose immediately upon Mr. Webster's taking his seat, and made a powerful argument in justification of the President's conduct under this unprecedented course of prosecution from the Senate, that had continued from the commencement of the session to the present moment. From the moment the Journal had been read in the morning, memorials had been introduced, containing the most criminal charges and the most offensive language; and they had been followed by speeches in which almost every offence had been charged upon the President, and every opprobrious epithet applied to him; and at last we had been told, after the Resolutions introduced by the member from Kentucky, containing specific charges of impeachment, and only modified and amended at the last moment, that the Resolutions passed by the Senate imputed no bad motives to the President—they simply charged him with violating the Constitution!—But I must pause here. Mr. Forsyth made a

forcible speech; Mr. Webster explained; the vote on the Resolutions was taken, rejecting the request of the President to have the Protest put upon the Journals.—[Lb.]

Reis Effendi.

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, May 9, 1834.

I promised to say a word about the midnight session of the House. It adjourned last night at a quarter past 1 o'clock this morning, after having passed the appropriation Bill, in spite of the veto of the Vigs; and in spite of the professed, inveterate, superserviceable, and ultra-economical friends of the administration.

I must say, for Gov. Lincoln of our State, that he is an extraordinary man. He can secure a more meager vote on a question he advocates, than any man in Congress. His arguments never fail to convince his friends he is wrong. He reminds us of Bobby Trot's sweetheart, in the play, who tried to dissuade him from going to London; after making a very pathetic and potent speech to him, Bobby exclaims, "now you don't say so! now I will go!" Taking Bobby's cue, the Vigs seemed to say, "now we will go for the appropriation."

No essential alterations were made in the Bill, and it passed as reported by the committee, with the exception of the appropriation of \$1400 for an extra clerk in the state department; and fixing the maximum of the collector's salaries to \$3,400.

I went to the House about eight o'clock last evening, thinking I would stay awhile to see what they were about. It was very evident after a slight observation, that the Vigs were talking against time, and that they were determined to prevent the House from passing the Bill. The Post Office was the principle point of attack, the pay of extra clerks and clerk-hire being under consideration. The debate was principally confined to the Vigs, the administration party not wishing to prolong the debate by needless replies to futile arguments. A great number joined in the debate; but most of the time was spent in calling for divisions, and yeassing and neighing; and not a little in strutting. Mcaw spoke nineteen times by Shrewsbury clock; he is a very extraordinary bird; and I am told he hurras for Jackson.—Whether he does or not, heaven forgive me, if I hurra for him.

In all this turmoil from 8 o'clock to 1, there was very little said worth listening to, except a scratch between Mr. Wild and Mr. Hawes—the former was somewhat satirical; the latter answered, or rather extinguished his arguments in fine style. Mr. Wild had said of the Post Office, that it ought to fail, if it "traded upon foreign capital," (professing to quote from the language of Gen. Jackson,) and that it was very extraordinary the business of the Office should have so much increased during the last year;—with many other like arguments. Mr. Hawes called upon him for his authority for the slander imputed to the President; and said, he should sail it to the counter; as for the increase of business in that Office, it had been produced by the enormous amount of speeches, pamphlets, and newspapers distributed by the Bank, &c. &c.

Mr. Hubbard had been called to the chair, I believe, early in the day to relieve the Speaker from his arduous and fatiguing duties. This gentleman presides with great ability, energy, and promptness; and certainly to navigate the House through such a tempestuous sea as they had last night, and have had all day, requires no ordinary skill.

In conclusion, I cannot omit a passing notice of Mr. Polk, the able, intelligent and laborious Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Every body acquainted with legislation, knows this to be a most important post, requiring the most distinguished talents to maintain it. I need not say that Mr. Polk has maintained it with honor to himself, and advantage to the country; I need only say, that he has neither disappointed the hopes of his friends, nor the fears of his foes; but exceeded both. This is enough; the advantage belongs to his country.

Reis Effendi.

From the Eastern Argus.

Washington City, May 10, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—The condemnation of the U. S. Bank has at length been consummated by its own act beyond dispute or recovery. The committee of the House of Representatives, appointed in behalf of the nation, to examine into the relations of the Bank with the people and the government, has finished its labors at Philadelphia, and adjourned to meet in this city on Thursday next—when, it is presumed, their final report to the House will be made up and shortly after communicated. A part of the committee have already reached this city. I learn that the Bank has absolutely refused to submit its affairs to the examination of the committee! The committee pushed its demands in every shape, but in vain. The Bank refused to exhibit its accounts—its correspondence with individuals, or with its branches. Nay more, the officers of the Bank have refused to be examined upon oath concerning any of the operations of the Bank, respecting which it was most important for Congress and the country to be informed. And all this upon the ground that the bank and its officers were a party interested, and therefore not bound to criminate themselves!

What now will the people of this country say—what will they feel—what will they think, in relation to the necessity and utility of such a corrupt and corrupting institution? What now will be thought of the patriotic and unyielding stand taken at an early day, and still maintained, by President Jackson, in relation to this

great moneyed beginning, and from the beginning tendency, and institution? A Is the Bank the been representative friend of the co by a tyrant's p Does it dare to siness transacti its corresponden individuals? D ality is sufficien and advocates? exposure to the now doubt wh speech and pain House, voted ag Bank, when it w of Ways and M and the measur tion, to the limit mitted to be kno country a most the dangers to w 'eries are expos its like? Do t sive to see more so far removed control?—above bidding both the tives a bold defi and conditions, t ters worth? D ter secure to b breadth of the b as has been su most explicit ter written charter, speculators? I paper upon wh No security agai The avare of n enactments of a mitted to set off U The only safety found in a total itutions, which tions beyond the authority; Bank State Legislature amenable to Stat sity be limited in elege which are tions, however di tected and sum ing from the appi sion. At the vo broken up by de either a general Every day will salutory operatio national administr ed.

The Executive our Minister in worst aspect of the public prints re French Governm the late treaty h went. It is said that the King is a ber of Deputies gard of the most ernment. At fr What disposition per to make of t problematical. Congress will re on the subject in France shall pers friendly relations our country, wh fuse of denunciat yet rejoice that Administration.

SIGNS

Old Fender We learn from May 7th, that a w on public men a in 1783, to the p from the press of Metcalf, and the most distinguished party in Boston, (Centinel) produ work which has press for many y to be an attempt of the elder Ad men of his time, tract from it, in er, if some othe Mr. Adams) th administration o been continued i lecture, the writ of his four year orable and usef the next eight y son administered nor and temper from the follow "But Mr. J newspapers, ha impression on p that the origina power was not rol which a cot try, are ever l leads to the co pose on such m ty, the duty of submitting to a "These [dec causes of decla most faithfully

great moneyed monster? Has he not from the beginning, and have not his steadfast friends from the beginning, declared the dangerous tendency, and corrupting influences of such an institution? And will these be longer disputed? Is the Bank that persecuted being, which has been represented? Is it that innocent, spotless friend of the country, which has been hunted by a tyrant's power, as has been represented? Does it dare to show to the world its "fair business transaction?" its records—its accounts—its correspondence with its branches, or with individuals? Does it not admit that its criminality is sufficient to overwhelm its own officers and advocates?—that these cannot endure an exposure to the light of day? Does any man now doubt why Mr. Binney, and its other speech and panic makers upon the floor of the House, voted against the investigations of the Bank, when it was proposed by the committee of Ways and Means? Does not the history, and the measures of this speculating corporation, to the limited extent which these are permitted to be known, teach the people of this country a most enduring lesson in relation to the dangers to which their institutions and liberties are exposed, by the existence of it, or of its like? Do the people of this country desire to see more of a national Bank, which is so far removed from the people as to be above control?—above responsibility, and capable of biding both themselves and their representatives a bold defiance? What are limitations, and conditions, and restrictions of written charters worth? Does not the present Bank charter secure to Congress the whole length and breadth of the benefits of such an examination as has been sought by the House, and in the most explicit terms? Yet of what avail is a written charter, against the corruptions of Bank speculators? It amounts to a mere waste of paper upon which it is printed. It furnishes no security against abuses and corruptions. The avarice of man is not to be tied up by the enactments of a legislature, if it be once permitted to set off under cover of such enactments. The only safety of the nation is now to be found in a total independence of all banking institutions, which assume to extend their operations beyond the ready interposition of State authority; Banks which are dependent upon State Legislatures for existence, and which are amenable to State governments, must of necessity be limited in their abuse of power and privilege which are incident to moneyed corporations, however disposed, and can be easily detected and summarily punished when departing from the appropriate purposes of their creation. At the worst, they can be suspended or broken up by detachments without producing either a general panic or extended distress. Every day will exhibit new evidences of the salutary operation of the policy for which the national administration has been so much abused.

The Executive has received despatches from our Minister in France, fully confirming the worst aspect of the news which appears in the public prints relative to the refusal of the French Government to execute the terms of the late treaty between itself and our government. It is said, I know not with what truth, that the King is alike censurable with the Chamber of Deputies for this unwarrantable disregard of the most sacred obligations of their government. At first this was thought incredible. What disposition the Executive may think proper to make of the matter, immediately is not problematical. It is anticipated by some that Congress will receive a message from him upon the subject in the course of a few days. If France shall persist in this abandonment of her friendly relationships with us, the merchants of our country, who have of late been most profuse of denunciations against the President, may yet rejoice that Jackson is at the head of the Administration. Yours truly, Cecil.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES—
OLD FEDERAL PARTY LOOKING UP!
We learn from the Columbian Centinel of May 7th, that a work entitled "Familiar Letters on public men and characters, from the peace in 1783, to the peace in 1815," has just issued from the press of Messrs. Russell, Odiorne & Metcalf, and that it is ascribed to one of the most distinguished leaders of the old federal party in Boston, and will (in the opinion of the Centinel) produce a greater sensation than any work which has emanated from the American press for many years. This work would seem to be an attempt to defend the administration of the elder Adams, and the leading political men of his time. The Centinel presents an extract from it, in which, after saying that whether, if some other man of the federal party (than Mr. Adams) had been president, the federal administration of the government would have been continued much longer, is a matter of conjecture, the writer declares that the measures of his four years were incomparably more honorable and useful to the country than those of the next eight years, during which Mr. Jefferson administered the Government! The tenor and temper of the article can be inferred from the following extracts.

"But Mr. Jefferson and his partisans and newspapers, had made such and so general an impression on public opinion, as to demonstrate that the original construction of constitutional power was not destined to endure. The control which a certain class of men, in this country, are ever likely to have over a majority, leads to the conclusion that they will always impose on such men as constituted the federal party, the duty of forming an opposition, or of submitting to a popular despotism."

"These [measures of Mr. Adams] were the causes of declamation and reproach, and were most faithfully availed of, to make the admini-

stration, and especially Mr. Adams, odious in popular estimation. Thus it appeared then, as it has done ever since, that the adroit and cunning who rule the multitude, may do what they will; and burthen the country to any extent, involve it in hopeless war, and pervert all its institutions at their pleasure, and yet, all is well. 'The friends of the people' can do no wrong."

Such is the character of a work which the Centinel thinks will produce a greater sensation than any one which has emanated from the American press for many years! Truly, it must suppose a defence of the measures and the men of the old federal party, of vast interest to the American people "just at this moment!" The writer ought not to have gone back further than the Hartford Convention, in his defence of the federalists of Massachusetts. They have committed more political sins since that period than can be explained away, to the satisfaction of the public, between this time and the next presidential election!

The writer in the Centinel says:—
"A considerable portion of the work is occupied with a most triumphant vindication of the character of many of New England's worthiest sons, whose integrity and virtue (never questioned here) could not shield them from the heartless and cowardly calumnies of Mr. Jefferson."

It will be remembered that this same *Columbian Centinel* [which has now reached its 5224th number] is the organ of Daniel Webster, the leader of the Hartford Convention Was in Boston—now fighting side by side with the old Portland Gazette against the democracy of the country (a "popular despotism") and the administration of Andrew Jackson, as they did thirty years ago, against that of [the heartless, cowardly calumniator?] Thomas Jefferson! Will the old *Matron* together with her *Wiglets*, and aid her old ally in defending their progenitors and prototypes? It is a Herculean undertaking—every pigmy should put his "shoulder to the wheel!"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, MAY 27, 1834.

We have seen it repeatedly stated in the federal papers and announced by federal orators, that if the President would give relief to the country, by which they mean restore the deposits or consent to a recharter of the Bank, he would make himself the most popular President this country ever had, not excepting even "the father of his country." Washington; that he would gain to himself immortal credit and renown and live through all ages in the grateful recollections of his countrymen. This observation, of which we have given the substance rather than the words, is worthy of attentive consideration in estimating the credit which the opposition themselves attach to the accusations they are daily preferring against the Chief Magistrate of our country. He has been called a Caesar, a Cromwell, a Napoleon. All the pages of history, which have been searched for tyrants to whom he might be compared, and he has been denounced as exceeding the vilest to be found there. This violator of the constitution, this tyrant and usurper, who rules the people with the iron rod of despotism, if the opposition are to be believed, has only to bow to the Bank to become the savior of his country, and to reign triumphant in the affections of the people. It is said that by a restoration of the deposits and recharter of the Bank, the opposition, now so formidable, will crumble into dust and the whole country will be united in support of the present administration. These are the confessions of the opposition and are worthy of careful attention as disclosing the whole centre of their hostility to the President. It proves the entire falsehood even in their own estimation of the charges made against the administration, or else an entire destitute of patriotism and integrity in those who thus take to overlook and forgive such high crimes and misdemeanors, if favor can be shown to the Bank. What an insult is offered to the intelligence of the people, when it is admitted that all the charges that have been heaped upon the head of the President for six months past, would be obliterated by a recharter of the Bank. It shows not only the falsity but also the object of all their clamors and accusations when we are thus virtually told, that they mean nothing more than that he is opposed to the Bank. We ask the people to look at these things and weigh them well. If his enemies believed the charges they prefer against the President, would they accept of so slight an atonement for such aggravated offences? If so, one of two things is true; either the opposition are entirely destitute of principle or political integrity or the accusations they make are groundless.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.
As the federal papers have recently been exulting in supposed changes that have taken place against the present national administration, in this State, we have taken some pains to ascertain whether any dissatisfaction existed in this County among those who have heretofore acted with the democratic party. The result is that we have not heard and do not know of a single change that has taken place against us in this County. But we have heard of many changes that have taken place in our favor. Persons who have heretofore been opposed to the re-administration, have become so well satisfied of the corruptions of the Bank that they have come out in open and decided approval of the course pursued by the President in relation to this institution. So far as we have heard the democracy of Oxford will present an unbroken front in opposition to the monied aristocracy who seek to rule our land. The hardy yeomanry of our county have no sympathy with those who incapable of understanding or judging of the measures of government. They will give in their sentiments at the ballot boxes next fall, the opinions of the Bank aristocracy to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the Supreme Judicial Court held in this town last week the 2 individuals bound over on a charge of making and passing counterfeit coin, were discharged, the grand jury not finding a bill against them. Two others were indicted for breaking and entering a dwelling house in Fryeburg, in 1830, and stealing property therefrom to the amount of about one thousand dollars. As they were not ready for trial the indictments were continued until next October Term. All the civil actions were disposed of and the Court adjourned on Friday afternoon. The disposition of litigation speaks favorably for the prosperity of our County.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND THE BANK.
The anticipations thrown out a few days since in regard to the probable course of the United States Bank in the matter of the investigation, prove to be correct in the very letter. That institution, with the insane arrogance which for years has marked its course, has refused obedience to the laws, and has treated the authority of the people expressed through the House of Representatives, with unmitigated contempt.—The investigating committee returned to Washington this morning, where the members assembled on Thursday.

The denouncement took place on Saturday. After a tedious and protracted attempt to induce the Bank to submit amicably to an investigation legally ordered and emanating from the direct representatives of the people it was found necessary at last to serve a subpoena duces tecum upon the President, Directors, &c. of the U.S. Bank, to bring them and the requisite books and papers of the institution before the committee then sitting at the North American Hotel. The officers so summoned made their appearance before the committee, and formally refused either to testify or to produce the books & papers, in effect denying the authority of the committee and disclaiming all responsibility to the public and its servants! The refusal being peremptory, the only course left to the committee was an immediate adjournment. The official report of this most extraordinary and alarming affair will doubtless be laid immediately before the public.

The Bank did not arrive suddenly at this most audacious resolution. The combined wits of its lead attorneys and partisans have been enlisted in its preparation. Assurance of safety to those who had sins unwhipped of justice, have been despatched by it all over the country; its recognised organs in the neighboring cities have for some time past shown themselves perfectly acquainted with every movement and every word uttered in the "secret investigation." In short, the whole business has for weeks and months been perfectly understood, and the course of the Bank marked out for the comfort of the many who belong to it body and soul.

Such toolness having been shown in adhering to the plan of operations, it is astonishing that so little wisdom is displayed in its formation. It can be designated by no other term than unadulterated madness. Intoxicated by the fumes of fancied power, drunk with vanity and a fancied importance, the Bank swells like the frog in the fable, forgetting that it must meet the fate of that unfortunate animal. Its most deadly enemy could have recommended no more effectual method of bringing about its extinction, than the course it has actually pursued. Its opponents scarcely dared flatter himself that this self styled, all powerful, all wise institution would so readily have thrown itself into the sea to cure its fever, and have committed suicide in the face of the astonished nation.

We may easily anticipate the moral effect of this last movement of frantic Bankism upon the people of the republic; the shout of execration and astonishment, will soon ring throughout the Union. The honest friends of the Bank will cast it from them as they would a loathsome thing, breathing pestilence and misery, while its opponents, backed by their new allies, will bear it to the earth at once. An irreparable error has been committed in supposing the people opposed to the administration to be essentially corrupt, and ready to march to any extreme with a corporation which they advocated solely as expedient. Throughout, this has been the mistake of the monopoly, and now that it has crowned the work by raising the silver veil and showing the features of the idol in all his hideous deformity, the blunder will be equally apparent. There is little danger in asserting this last action leaves the Bank almost alone. It will be banned, excommunicated, and left to die by the way side.

The investigation of the Bank was ordered by the overwhelming vote of 174 to 41! The Bank proudly and disdainfully refuses to submit. What say these one hundred and seventy-four representatives of the people, and what will say their constituents, to the open defiance with which their commands are met? Will they fold their hands and meekly turn their cheek to the buffets of the Bank Emperor and his myrmidons, or they will vindicate their insulted country?—[Penn.]

From the Saco Democrat.
If any thing had been wanting to satisfy the people of the gross corruption of the United States Bank, and the refusal of its President & Directors either to testify or to produce the books and papers for examination, must have removed every doubt. This shrinking from investigation, is an evidence of guilt too strong to be mistaken. It has been the boast of the Bank that it courted investigation, challenged the most rigid scrutiny. From this apparent boldness on the part of the Bank managers, this empty vaunting of their readiness to meet their accusers, and silence calumny, by submitting to an impartial examination, many honest and well disposed persons have been deceived, and have supposed that all was right on the part of the Bank. But this manifest indication of guilt, this cowardly backing out from an investigation which themselves had boldly challenged, and which their charter expressly authorized whenever either branch of Congress thought proper, this virtual plea of guilty, to the charges brought against them, will open the eyes of all who have been duped. They will understand why this bold front has been assumed, and why it is that the Bank does not submit to an investigation into its proceedings. That such an investigation fully and

impartially made, would expose to public view a system of fraud and corruption which would astonish the people, we verily believe. The Bank managers knew full well that it would never do to submit to any such thing. They never intended to do so—they wished for no investigation except such an one as would be permitted by themselves, and to be conducted by its own agents and partisans. Well might the hirelings of the Bank assure its friends there was no cause for alarm, as the "prudence" of the Bank lawyer would prove an overmatch for the Committee of investigation. This "prudence" led them to avoid the investigation altogether. The people will form their own opinion as to the cause.

The resolution authorizing this investigation, passed the House by a majority of at least 4 to 1—only 41 members of the whole House voting against it. In the law chartering the Bank the Government reserved to itself this right of investigation by a committee of either branch of Congress, who might "inspect the Books, and examine into the proceedings of the corporation," to ascertain "whether the provisions of the charter have been by the same, violated or not." Notwithstanding this plain and unequivocal reservation of the charter itself, notwithstanding the great unanimity with which an investigation was ordered by the representatives of the people, the Bank haughtily refuses to submit to such examination—sets at naught the wishes of the constituted authorities of the land, and totally disregards the provisions of the very law by which itself was brought into, and still continues in existence. Comment upon proceedings like these cannot be necessary. All that is wanting to make the Bank appear before the public in its naked deformity, is for the people to take a calm and dispassionate survey of the whole subject. If they do not see guilt, corruption, and depravity, stamped in bold, legible characters upon this conduct of the Bank, it must be because they wilfully shut their eyes against the light.

Davy Crockett, in his *Wig* speech to the Hartford Convention folks in Boston, told them he had sent home to Tennessee the present session, 14,000 documents, of various kinds, for the purpose of raising a dust. He did not say that the Bank paid the expenses, but who doubts that this is the fact? That institution is very liberal in its disbursements for speeches, and about this time is extending its guardian care over the citizens of this State in an especial manner. A copious shower of Bank Orations has commenced its descent upon our benighted inhabitants, and within a day or two our good town of Saco has had a plentiful supply of Mr. McDuffie's labored defence of the Bank. And as for the President, the Bank Orator thinks him an awful creature. Some dozen of these precious speeches were received here,—we know of one house at which three were received. We presume that other towns in the State have been used with impartiality. What a grand thing it is to be under the protection of such a powerful institution! Surely the people cannot be so ungrateful as to refuse to serve so kind and munificent a master as the Emperor Nicholas. He seems to manifest towards them a wonderful degree of attention. The Bank doctrine is, as promulgated by Daniel Webster,—"Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor!" What democrat will give his assent to such a sentiment, or what poor man would willingly yield himself to the tender mercies of the rich? This is professedly a government of equal rights and he is no true republican who advocates a doctrine so monstrous as that quoted above. [Saco Democrat.]

We are informed that the charges against Albert Smith, Esq. designed to prevent his re-appointment to the office of Marshal of this State, were made by an individual, once a member of the Democratic party, in a letter to the President of the United States; they were, that Mr. Smith had been guilty of *peculation* upon the public money, and *forgery* in order to conceal it! These charges were so totally destitute of proof, that the whole ground of them was, we learn, at once satisfactorily explained by Mr. Smith to the President and to the Senate, and his re-nomination was immediately made by the former, and confirmed by the latter, without a dissenting voice!—[Portland Argus.]

Officers of the Customs. By a reference to the Congressional proceedings in our paper of Wednesday last, it will be seen that we were led into an error respecting the pay of these officers having been reduced twenty-five per cent. The amendment which prevailed, applies only to those officers whose pay exceeds two thousand dollars per annum.—[E. Argus.]

A Generous Act.—The National Intelligencer says—The Hon. Mr. Grennell, of Massachusetts, in crossing the bridge over the basin, near the Centre Market House, Washington city, on Sunday last learned from some boys that a negro lad had fallen into the basin, and sunk some minutes before. Finding any other means of recovering the body hopeless, he threw off his coat and plunged into the water (about eight feet deep), and after going down once or twice, ineffectually, at last found the body, and conveyed it to the wharf, to all appearance dead. After a short time, however, he had the happiness to perceive that his efforts and the risk he incurred, had not been in vain. The lad gradually recovered.

A machine has been invented at Wheeling for cutting laths, by which 5000 per hour can be cut.

MARRIED.
In this town, by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Ira Durrell to Miss Ann McKinney, both of this town.
In Augusta, Mr. David E. Towle to Miss Eliza A. daughter of John Reed.
In Boston, Mr. Otis Rich to Miss Harriet G. daughter of Charles Hood, Esq.
In Bangor, Mr. James C. Friend to Miss Abigail W. Brooks.
In Hampden, Mr. Daniel Stone to Miss Abigail Emery.
In Bangor, Thos. G. Roberts to Martha Cary both of Orono.

DIED:
In Monmouth, Mr. Benjamin White, Esq. Sheriff of Kennebec County, aged 44.
In Poland, Elvin, son of Col. Wm. Dunn, aged 19.
In Georgetown, Elder Samuel Hinkley, aged 76.

New Goods, CHEAP.
THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in trade, offer for sale an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON. Among which are 15 pieces BROADCLOTHS—20 KERSEYMERS & SATINETTS—110 pieces CALICO—60 pieces French & common MUSLINS & CAMBRICS—20 pieces SILKS—large stock of FANCY DRESSES, CRAPATS, RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, &c.—200 yds BED TICKING—DRILLINGS, JEANS, &c. for Summer wear. 3500 yds BROWN SHEETINGS—500 lbs white & pink WARP YARN—1000 pairs MORRIS, PRINCE, KID, CALICO, &c. THICK SHOES. A great variety of CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD WARE. WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES of the first quality for family use. Also—FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS.
Customers both old and new are requested to call at the old Stand and the new—(two Stores) where they will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in price and quality.
Wool, and Country Produce received in exchange for goods.
ALFRED ANDREWS, SULLIVAN ANDREWS, ISAAC BUTTERFIELD, if 41
Paris, May 26, 1834.

J. H. WARDWELL,
HAS recommenced business at his Old STAND, Rumford Corner, and now offers for sale a good assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD WARE—Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS, at low prices for Cash or credit.
May 26, 1834. is 4w 41

New Store, AND New Goods. MOSES HAMMOND,
HAS opened a Store, at the corner of the Old STAND, DOMESTIC and FANCY GOODS. Together with a good assortment of fresh WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, of the best quality.
Also—A handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, latest style; LOOKING GLASSES, &c.
LIKEWISE—A select assortment of HARD WARE. All of which has been selected with the greatest care, and will be sold for a small profit for CASH, CREDIT, or Produce.
Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
May, 20, 1834. (180)

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, MARIA my wife has left my bed and board, and having made suitable provisions for her to live with me, but she refuses to do so; I hereby forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, for I will not pay one cent of her contracting after this date. DAVID H. FARNUM.
Rumford, May 12, 1834. 3w 41

Wanted Immediately.
AS an apprentice to the printing business, a boy of good steady habits from 15 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Inquire at this Office.
Paris, May 6, 1834.

Prints, New Style. WATERSON, PRAY & CO.
Nos. 71 & 73, Kilby-st., Boston.
OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicoes—comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and beautiful. Also an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, Printed Quiltings and Britannias. Held by the case.
Printers of Newspapers in the New England States, who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.
March 17. 6w 35

Copartnership Notice.
THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Fruits, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of reasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.
JONATHAN B. SMITH, ANTHONY BENNETT.
Norway Village, Nov. 16, 1833.
SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash house, before improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive ashes in exchange for Goods at their cash prices.
Norway Village, Nov. 22, 1833. if 15

Wrapping Paper.
SMITH & BENNETT have received on consignment a lot of good wrapping paper at 62 1-2 cts. per ream.
Norway Village, March, 1834. is 2m 21

For Sale.
ONE Single CARDING MACHINE, made by the subscriber and warranted equal to any in use. Terms liberal with good security.
Also—To let a SHOP with WATER POWER sufficient to carry a Carding Machine, or to answer the purpose of a Machinist, Wheel Wright, Cabinet Maker, or other such machinery. Enquire of ZEBEDEE PERRY.
Norway, March 12, 1834. is 2w

A Sister's Love. There is no purer feeling kindled upon the altar of human affection, than a sister's pure, uncontaminated love for her brother. It is unlike all other affections, so disconnected with selfish sensuality, so feminine in its development, so dignified, and yet withal so fond, so devoted.

Nothing can alter it, nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its revolutions effect changes in the fortunes, in the character, and in the disposition of her brother; and yet if he wants, whose hand will so readily stretch out as that of his sister; and if his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell his advocacy?

Next to a mother's unquenchable love, a sister's is pre-eminent. It rests so exclusively on the tie of consanguinity for its sustenance; it is wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once deeply and fondly regards her brother, that affection is blent with her existence. In all the annals of crime, it is considered something anomalous to find the hand of a sister raised in anger against her brother, or her heart nurturing the seeds of hatred, envy or revenge, in regard to that brother. In all the affections of woman, there is a devotedness and strength which cannot be properly appreciated by man. In those regards where the passions are not all necessary in increasing the strength of the affections, more sincere truth and pure feeling may be expected, than in such as are dependent upon each other for their duration, as well as their felicity.

A sister's love, in this respect, is peculiarly remarkable. There is no selfish gratification in its outpourings; it lives from the natural impulse; and personal charms are not in the slightest degree necessary to its birth and duration.

Spring Business. There have been extensive orders in this market, for several weeks, for lumber, which cannot be filled. It will be full soon enough for the *British beef* Contractor, of the Courier to cry out distress, when fair prices are refused for our lumber. The plain truth is, as we have often repeated, there is little good lumber in this market; and there will be none, unless we have a fresher. Third quality boards and shingles, have sold and are selling well. We have nothing else to speak of, that invites freights; and but a scant supply of those staples. The complaint is not, "there is no demand for our lumber," according to the statement of the Courier—but, that we have no lumber to sell.—[Bangor Republican.]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, mmm Peru.

It is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Peru that the same are taxed in the Bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Peru for the years of 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 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